MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1981

Egypt

As-Sadat Press Conference--Speaking at a press conference, transmitted textually by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said his measures against sectarian sedition have been misinterpreted by certain people as an attempt to eliminate opposition in Egypt. Asserting that it is sometimes necessary to "swallow bitter medicine," As-Sadat reminded the assembled journalists of his commitment to a democratic multiparty system. He defended his government's decision to arrest a number of opposition politicians and critical journalists, claiming that politicians like the deputy leader of the Labor Party have incited sectarian unrest for political purposes and that journalists like Mohammad Haykal have distorted Egypt's image abroad. Dismissing U.S. media portrayals of his regime as an unstable and unrealiable dictatorship akin to the former Iranian monarchy, As-Sadat said his government is not in danger and has nothing to fear. He said there will be no equivalent to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in Egypt and asserted that the Muslim Brotherhood, which had failed to overthrow the weak regime of King Farouk before 1952, is incapable of overthrowing his own, strong government. Justifying the dismissal of Coptic Pope Anba Shenudah III on the grounds that he has harmed the Copts and instigated disturbances that give the false impression that they are second-class citizens, As-Sadat said he hopes Pope Shenudah will stay in his monastery. Shenudah has not been arrested, As-Sadat said, and the state is not interfering in the clergy's laws and traditions. President As-Sadat claimed that 99.9 percent of Egyptians support his measures and noted that he will call on the People's Assembly and other national bodies to draw up a charter defining the role of the opposition and other aspects of political life according to "clear and specific principles."

Coptic Support, Referendum Campaign--MENA reported that the Committee of Bishops administering the Coptic Church issued a statement pledging support for President as-Sadat and calling for action to safeguard national unity and social peace. MENA also carried a cable of support for As-Sadat from Asyut Bishop Anba Michael and reported that he was called on all the churches in the Asyut Governorate to support As-Sadat's measures in the 10 September referendum. A Cairo radio commentary called on the people to vote for the government's measures to safeguard social peace and national unity, asserting that the question at issue is not one of religious differences, opposition or democracy, but one of treachery and plotting. Those who have endangered the safety of the homeland are a corrupt minority of traitors and hired agents, the radio said.

Israel

Reporting on the talks in Washington between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Jerusalem radio said the two sides had agreed to try to reach a strategic agreement. Neither side proposed a defense pact. According to the radio, Begin said the talks on the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia were 'serious.' The radio also reported that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said in Washington that Palestinian organizations have transferred heavy arms to Jordan in order to stage future strikes against Elat and other targets inside Israel.

Libya

Citing Libyan and foreign sources, an 8 September LE MONDE dispatch from Tripoli said the highest levels of the Libyan Government have secretly decided to propose a treaty of friendship and mutual defense to the USSR. LE MONDE noted that Libya is prepared to grant "facilities" and possibly bases to the Soviet fleet.

Jordan

PETRA-JNA said Information Minister 'Adnan Abj 'Awdah denied a Beirut AS-SAFIR report that King Husayn was the target of an unsuccessful assassination attempt while visiting Spain on 5 September. Abu 'Adnan dismissed the report as an example of the paper's habitual fabrication of news and publication of "imaginary" stories.

Iraq

Speaking in a Monte Carlo radio interview, President Saddam Husayn said he wants the Iran-Iraq war to end with a "clear victory for Iraq when it obtains its rights and removes evil from it and from the Arabian Gulf." President Husayn also expressed opposition to the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit conference dealing only with Lebanon. He said this idea is impractical and the summit conference should convene in November as scheduled.

Iran

AFP reported that "several" people were killed and some 40 were injured when security forces broke up four demonstrations organized by the Mojahedin-e Khalq and staged on main Tehran thoroughfares. At one location, revolution guards and other government supporters opened fire on about 20 young women shouting Mojahedin slogans and handling out anti-government leaflets. Tehran radio noted the arrest of 28 persons in Tehran and Narmak after clashes with authorities, including 20 girls planning an attack on a telecommunications company with Molotov cocktails. The radio also mentioned that three counterrevolutionaries were killed in a Kurdish village during mopping-up operations against rebels. Citing KEYHAN, AFP reported that two revolution guards were killed by "terrorists" in Tabriz on 7 September.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique, carried by Baghdad radio, said that Iraqi attacks in Iran's Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region killed more than 190 Iranians.

Afghanistan

AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad, reported that Soviet and Afghan forces have resumed a major offensive in the Panjshir Valley north of Kabul to neutralize Muslim guerrilla forces. The government forces are said to have captured the town of Golbahar, which controls the mouth of the valley.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 175 *10 September 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Chairs Session of Land Reform Commission C 1
Resolution Adopted C 1
Kabul Broadcasts Rules for Military Callup C 3
Further Details C 3
Karmal Addresses Democratic Youth Organization C 4
Pakistan, U.S. Blamed for Increased Tension C 5
Briefs: Urea Sales to USSR; Meeting With Soviet Official C 6

BANGLADESH

Presidential Election Shifted to 15 Nov D 1
Political Parties Decide To Postpone 7 Sep Strike D 1
Report on Bay of Bengal Naval Incident Denied D 1
Border Demarcation Map Signed With Burma 4 Sep D 1
Appeal Continues in Ziaur Rahman Assassination Case [AFP] D 1
Briefs: Cooperation Accord With GDR D 2

PAKISTAN

DAWN Details Haq's 2 Sep Press Conference [3 Sep] F 1
James Buckley Meets With Haq, Concludes Visit F 2

IRAN

'Azizi on Relations With France, PLO, Opposition I 1
PARS Carries Announcement Abrogating Oil Contracts I 2
Khomeyni on Clergy's Involvement in Politics I 3
Khomeyni Receives Supreme Court President I 4
Khomeyni Not To Hold Meetings for 15 Days I 4
Interior Minister Appoints New Police Chief I 4
Cabinet Discusses Security, Western Provinces I 4
Rajavi Cites Documents on Israeli Arms Deal I 5
[London AL-MAJALLAH 5 Sep]
Rajavi on Resistance, Meeting With Hani al-Hasan I 6
[Kuwait AL-WATAN 9 Sep]
Materials Concerning Internal Opposition I 8
Assassination in Shiraz I 8
Arrests, Confiscations I 8
Demonstrations in Tehran [AFP] I 8
Villages 'Cleansed' I 10
Forces Clear Degagah I 10
Capture of Aq Bulaq I 10
Kurdish Radio on Fighting [Voice of Iranian Kordestan] I 10
Kurds Attack Guards in Mahabad [Voice of Iran] I 11
NVOI: Turkey, Oman, Pakistan Support U.S. Plots I 11
Communique 631 on Various Battle Successes I 12
Voice of Iran: Namju To Be Commander in Chief I 13
Foreign Ministry Issues Invitation to Red Cross I 13
Briefs: New Khorasan Governor General I 13

OTHER COUNTRIES

MALDIVES

Gan Will Not Be Leased for Military Purposes [TANJUG] P 1

NEPAL

King Returns From UN Conference, Pakistan P 1

SRI LANKA

President Jayewardene Leaves for Saudi Arabia P 1
Government To Establish Home Guards Units [AFP] P 2

KARMAL CHAIRS SESSION OF LAND REFORM COMMISSION

LD070314 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this morning chaired a session of the commission established by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers for the continuation of just and democratic land reform.

First Babrak Karmal spoke of the significance of democratic land reform. He said the most important issue of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution is a just and democratic solution to the issue of land reform, which is now being implemented [words indistinct] step by step with the active participation of peasants, landlords and all national and patriotic forces in accordance with the special characteristics of our society and in consideration of our people's religious beliefs, customs and traditions.

A discussion was held on the practical meausres for democratic land reform as presented to the commission by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. After considerable discussion, the resolution of the commission established by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers for the contintuation of land reform was approved by unanimous vote.

Resolution Adopted

LD070406 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Sep 81

[5 September resolution issued by the commission established by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers for the continuation of land reform]

[Text] The national and democratic Sawr Revolution, which is antifeudalist and anti-imperialist, is the starting point for all fundamental and basic changes in our beloved homeland, Afghanistan.

The just solution of the issue of land reform, through the gradual (?implementation) of democratic land reform, is one of the important goals of the revolution, and it is being implemented in the interests of the toiling peasants and with their direct and active participation and with the support of all national and patriotic forces.

The peasants, who make up the broad masses of our country, are the major supporters of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution. Uniting with the working class under the leadership of the PDPA and within the framework of the National Fatherland Front, they can play a formidable role in the final victory of the revolution.

The PDPA, this political vanguard of the working class and all toilers of the country has, despite many difficulties, remained the most honest defender of the unlimited interests of the toilers. During its relentless struggles to organize (?propaganda) work and to awaken and organize the peasants, the party has proved this by putting in the forefront the peastant's legitimate demand for land.

With a view to transferring sociopolitical power to the toiling people and eliminating feudalism, the DRA Government raised the issue of land reform in the early days after the victory of the Sawr Revolution, thus inflicting a heavy blow upon feudalism.

Land was distributed to a large number of landless peasant families. However, owing to shameless interference by counterrevoultionary elements, intrigues perpetrated by imperialism and reaction, deviation from revolutionary righteousness and the commission of mistakes, land reform was interrupted.

On 20 June 1981 the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers approved the continuation of just and democratic land reform, and a commission was established by the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers for that purpose. At today's session the commission, while keeping in mind the [words indistinct] of just and democratic land reform, approved the following points, formulated to provide land to the toiling peasants and to acknowledge their ownership of land:

1. The commission welcomes addendum No 1 of Revolutionary Council decree No 800 on land reform and announces its readiness to implement it. Provincial review and implementation committees and operationsl groups connected with land reform are dutybound to apply the provisions embodied in this decree.

2. The practical measures for the continuation of just and democratic implementation of land reform approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform are endorsed.

3. The commission approves the charts, forms and other documents prepared and presented to the commission by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform is requested to take practical measures for the implementation of the above program and to begin the first phase, the evaluation of the stage prior to land reform in the provinces, in a concentrated manner by implementing it in two districts of Kabul Province on an experimental basis from 6 September.

5. The party committees and provincial governors are directed to set up review and implementation committees in accordance with the guidelines of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the DRA Council of Ministers resolutions dated 20 June 1981 concerning the implementation of just and democratic land reform. They must also submit reports on their work to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform for evaluation.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and the Ministry of Finance are dutybound to formulate and present to this commission comprehensive measures for the organization of peasants and agricultural cooperatives and the donation of financial and technical assistance to them. This requires the active cooperation of the Central Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, the Agricultural Development Bank, the Afghan fertilizer and seed industry, the expansion of Agricultural Products Department, the Department of Agricultural Mechanization until 24 October 1981.

7. The Ministries of Water and Power, Public Works, Public Health and Education and the Departments of Rural Development and Agricultural Cooperatives Development are dutybound to carry out practical measures for the construction and repair of irrigation systems [words indistinct] restoration of schools and houses until 12 December 1981 and to present them to this commission for approval.

8. The Ministry of Finance is dutybound to prepare the official documents of land ownership and other valuable documents required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform and to rectify the mistakes of the prior stage of land reform. The Ministry of Finance must send the documents to the state account's office in the provinces prior to the beginning of the implementation of practical measures in accordance with Article 2 of this resolution.

9. The Ministry of Justice, with the cooperation of the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reform and Water and Power, is dutybound to prepare and persent to this commission a draft water bill and regulation on the use of water in agriculture as well as amendments to articles Nos 1 and 2 of decree No 8 and amendments to the land ownership law before October 23.

10. The important measures of the program for the continuation of just and democratic land reform should be implemented without either undue haste or delay.

11. During the implementation of land reform plans, religious beliefs, customs and traditions must be carefully observed.

12. The provincial Review and Implementation Committees are dutybound to set up propaganda committees comprising, in addition to the representatives of social organizations, patriotic clergy, elders, leaders, heads of tribes and nationalities and teachers, and to organize propaganda work nationwide from 24 September 1981 on the basis of a specific plan.

13. The provincial Review and Implementation Committees are dutybound to set up committees for the implementation of land reform in every district. The committees should comprise landless and small land-holding peasants, agricultural workers, landlords and patriotic clergy. These committees must take an active part in implementing the land reform program.

14. The responsibility for overseeing the implementation of this resolution rests with the department of [words indistinct] of the PDPA Central Committee and the watchdog office of the DRA Council of Ministers.

KABUL BROADCASTS RULES FOR MILITARY CALLUP

LD091423 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Announcement by the Organization Department of the DRA Ministry of National Defense]

[Text] Dear compatriots are requested to note the following:

1. To identify those subject to callup in accordance with the resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers of 30 August 1981 concerning the partial callup and recruitment of enlisted men and unit NCO's who have previously served in the armed forces, to avoid mistakes and confusion regarding those who are not subject to the resolution, and to identify those who have reached the age of conscription, all noble compatriots are requested to carry their identity card, conscription release papers and other documents.

2. In accordance with the resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers of 30 August 1981 and with the order of the DRA minister of defense of 7 September 1981, those compatriots who have been called on to serve in the DRA Armed Forces for 1 year with salary and fixed privileges should report on Saturday, 12 September 1981, after 0800 to the recruitment and callup commissions of districts, cities and provinces, bringing with them their identity card and release papers.

3. For the convenience of those compatriots who now live at their permanent residential address, they should report to the recruitment and callup commission closest to their present residential address.

Further Details

LD091452 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Respected listeners of radio Afghanistan: In connection with the resolutions of the DRA Council of Ministers, which were broadcast last night by radio Afghanistan, we bring you some explanatory material for your information in regard to the callup and recruitment of enlisted men and NCO's:

Lecturers, teachers, students, pupils, students of military crash courses and reservists are not subject to callup.

Enlisted men and NCO's over the age of 35 are not subject to callup.

Those who were released after 22 October 1978 are not subject to callup.

Tens of thousands of soldiers will be released from the armed forces beginning on 1 December 1981.

Three thousand afghanis per month will be paid during their 1 year of service and food and clothing will be provided to enlisted men and NCO's.

Those who were paid more than 3,000 afghanis prior to the callup will be paid the same salary during their year of service.

The year of service is counted in the promotion of civil servants.

Beginning on 10 September 1981, those subject to callup should report to the recruitment and callup commissions of districts, cities and provinces which have been established next to recruitment centers and military commissariats.

KARMAL ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION

LD090918 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, took part today in the first meetings of the cadres and activists of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] in the DRA Armed Forces. Addressing the youths, he delivered a detailed and all-round statement which was welcomed by continuous applause throughout the audience.

Babrak Karmal, in part of his statement said: On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council Presidium and on my own behalf, I welcome your participation in the first meeting of the DYOA of the Armed Forces. I express my deep pleasure and satisfaction because of the fact that you, in such a critical moment of the revolution, with such hearty interest and revolutionary fervor and feeling, are defining your role and position in the accomplishment of this historic task.

After a comprehensive explanation concerning the mission and role of the youths, in particular youths of the armed forces, in the fight against the enemies of the homeland and revolution, Babrak Karmal, in another part of his statement said: I am fully confident that your meeting will be one other important factor in enhancing the degree of activity of the armed forces youth organizations toward the unification of the youthful patriotic guards around the PDPA, this vigilant vanguard. It will also be a factor in enhancing the unshakeable faith in the righteousness of the struggle and in preparing and (?coordinating) all forces towards the final victory over the enemy.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the first meeting of the cadres and activists of the DYOA of the armed forces was attended by: members of the Politburo and Central Committee of the PDPA; vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Council and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council; a number of members of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers; representatives of Kabul provincial party committee and sarandoy [Russian-trained police].

When Babrak Karmal arrived in the Salam Khanah Hall, the Revolutionary Council headquarters, the audience stood up and welcomed him with applause and showed great emotion. At the opening of this large gathering, after the agenda of the meeting was read out by Brig Gen Gol Aqa, head of political affairs of the DRA Armed Forces, the meeting opened with the DRA national anthem.

After the statement of Babrak Karmal, Brig Gen Gol Aqa read out the main statement of the meeting in connection with the tasks, activities, courage and responsibilities of the youths, in particular the youths of the armed forces, in defending the revolution and its gains and in their struggles toward the complete elimination of the enemies of Afghanistan.

Subsequently, the draft of the revolution of the first meeting of the cadres and activists of the DYOA of the DRA Armed Forces was put to a vote and was unanimously approved.

Afterwards a group of pioneers presented bunches of flowers, in a special ceremony, to the presiding board of the meeting, and expressed their feelings by parading with flags and singing the song of the homeland. Reciprocally, one member of the DYOA of the armed forces, on behalf of the others, pledged complete cooperation and assistance to the Pioneers organization.

Subsequently, Burhan Ghiasi, first secretary of the DYOA, in an extensive speech said that the all-round political and military activities of the DYOA, both in the military activities of the armed forces and in the struggle against subversive and traitorous bands, were inseparable. He expressed pleasure and pride at the courage and self-sacrifice the members of the DYOA have shown recently in some provinces of the country in dealing crushing blows to the enemy. After that, Burhan Ghiasi awarded the honorary flags of the DYOA to the leaders of the primary organizations of various units of the armed forces. In conclusion, the resolution and message of the heroic youths of the armed forces was read out.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that 792 people, who are members of the DYOA of the DRA Armed Forces, are attending the meeting of the cadres and activists of the DYOA of the armed forces. The meeting is being held by the head of political affairs of the DRA Armed Forces.

PAKISTAN, U.S. BLAMED FOR INCREASED TENSION

LD092338 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The peaceful policy of the DRA concerning the maintenance of peace in the region has been constantly rejected by imperialism, hegemonism and reaction of the region and the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan and against the legal Government of the DRA by these war-mongering forces is still continuing.

Afghanistan, in pursuance of its peaceful policy, has recently presented constructive proposals regarding the normalization of relations with Iran and Pakistan. Despite the warmth with which it was supported by peace-loving countries, it was rejected by forces and countries who do not (?support) the normalization of the situation in the region.

The Government of Pakistan, under the pressure of U.S. imperialism, has recently circulated fabrications saying that DRA soldiers entered Pakistan and searched houses in a region in Baluchistan Province.

The Pakistani Government, instead of giving an explicit and clear reply to the Afghan proposals, is circulating such falsehoods.

Although such claims and fabrications by Pakistan are not new, this time the president of Pakist ', during the second visit to Islamabad by U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley, has made greater efforts in the past 3 months to draw an untrue picture of the events in the region, so to prompt his U.S. friend to give Pakistan more aircraft, more modern tanks and more military equipment, or at least to abide by its previous promises to give $3 billion in military and economic assistance to Pakistan.

Moreover, when he arrived in Islamabad, James Buckley, referring to the fabrication by the Pakistani Government, said that he had arrived in Pakistan at an appropriate time to carry out broad discussions with the leaders of that country and [words indistinct] about the political and military relations between the two countries.

It can be inferred from the statements by U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley and the circulation of false reports about the so-called entry of Afghan forces into Pakistan, that Washington not only is not concerned about the normalization of the situation in this part of the world, but is trying to strain the new atmosphere created as a result of the DRA proposals.

This is shown by the constant visits by high-ranking U.S. military and civilian officials, such as Brzezinski, former presidential national security adviser; the head and known spies of the U.S. espionage organization, the CIA; the recent visit by Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative in the United Nations; and dozens of other open and secret visits by high-ranking officials bringing secret military promises.

A glance at the present events in the region proves that imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction are not only striving to strain relations between the countries but unilaterally and irresponsibly are increasing to an abnormal degree the military capacity of their collaborator countries in the region, disturbing the military balance and assisting them in nuclear bomb tests.

As far as peace-loving Afghanistan is concerned, the people and Government of the DRA, supporting the recent constructive proposals for the normalization of the situation in the region, would not take a single step toward the intensification of the situation.

It must be responsibly mentioned that the constant visits by high-ranking U.S. officials to Pakistan and the mobilization of Pakistan with advanced weapons on various pretexts are the cause of the intensification of the situation.

History has proved time and again that the militarization of a country has threatened first of all the people of that country.

The policy of the DRA is as clear as day to all peace-loving countries of the world. The people of Afghanistan are no longer (?unaware) of lies and fabrications of the Pakistani authorities aimed at distracting Pakistani public opinion from the internal disturbances to matters outside that country.

BRIEFS

UREA SALES TO USSR--Kabul, 2 Sep (BAKHTAR)--A contract for the sale of 10,000 tonnes of urea fertilizer produced by the fertilizer factories of Balkh was concluded between the DRA and the Soviet Union here today. According to this contract, the fertilizer sold at the rate of 185 dollars per metric ton will fetch 1,850,000 U.S. dollars, equivalent of Afs 98 million. The fertilizer will be delivered within the next four months to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0438 GMT 3 Sep 81 LD]

MEETING WITH SOVIET OFFICIAL--Kabul, 2 Sep (BAKHTAR)--The implementation of the contracts about the irrigation projects of the Ministry of Water and Power under the agreement between the DRA and USSR of Dec 24, 1980, was discussed here today in a meeting between Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, the minister of water and power, and Polad-Zade, the first deputy minister of irrigation [title as received] of the Soviet Union. According to a source of the Ministry of Water and Power, the first deputy minister of irrigation of the USSR promised further cooperation regarding the expansion of the irrigation projects of the Ministry of Water and Power. Polad-Zade and his companions visited the national museum of Afghanistan this afternoon. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0443 GMT 3 Sep 81 LD]

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SHIFTED TO 15 NOV

BK051715 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The date of the presidential poll has been shifted from 15 October to 15 November. A press release issued by the election commission in Dacca tonight says despite difficulties the commission has decided to shift the date in deference to the demands of political parties.

According to the revised schedule, the date for filing nomination papers by intending candidates is 21 September. The date of scrutiny of the nomination papers is 22 September and the last date of withdrawal of candidature is 14 October.

POLITICAL PARTIES DECIDE TO POSTPONE 7 SEP STRIKE

BK060919 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The political parties which have called for hartal [strike] tomorrow have now decided to postpone it in view of the election commission's announcement shifting the date of presidential election to 15 November. According to separate press releases issued by 18-party national front and the 3-party alliance comprising Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal, Bangladesh Workers Party and Sramik Krishak Samajbadi Dal, the decision has been taken in separate meetings of the organizations in Dacca this morning. The public meeting scheduled in Dacca tomorrow and other programs have also been postponed.

REPORT ON BAY OF BENGAL NAVAL INCIDENT DENIED

BK051723 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] An inter-service public relations press release says a news item published in a Dacca weekly on Friday [4 September] to the effect that an Indian naval vessel fired upon a Bangladesh Navy frigate near South Talpatty is absolutely baseless, fabricated and motivated.

BORDER DEMARCATION MAP SIGNED WITH BURMA 4 SEP

BK041429 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma have signed a strip map relating to the 35 miles of land boundary in the plains section north of the Naf River. The strip map was jointly prepared by the surveyors general of the two countries after a joint survey of this sector of the land boundary in 1980.

The map was signed in Dacca today by Additional Foreign Secretary Ataul Karim and Burmese Ambassador to Bangladesh U Thein Win on behalf of their respective governments.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry later described the signing of the map as yet another landmark in forging close, good neighborly relations between Bangladesh and Burma. The signing of the strip map finalizes the demarcation of the land boundary between the two countries in this sector.

APPEAL CONTINUES IN ZIAUR RAHMAN ASSASSINATION CASE

BK041523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1507 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Dacca, 4 Sep (AFP)--The High Court bench consisting of two judges heard the statement of the counsels of the petitioning families of the condemned 12 army officers for the second day today as the hanging order remained suspended under an interim stay order issued by the court yesterday.

The court, which met twice today before being adjourned till Monday morning, is hearing the writ petitions on behalf of the condemnod officers to decide first whether it (High Court) had the jurisdiction to admit such cases.

The defence counsels pleaded that the trial of the army officers by the general court martial for mutiny and the killing of President Ziaur Rahman last May was not a fair one even in accordance with the army rules under which they were tried.

They insisted that such trial and conviction without giving adequate opportunities for the accused officers to defend themselves was contrary to the provisions of the country's Constitution and as such the High Court had the jurisdiction to admit and consider the writ petitions.

The attorney general, on behalf of government, had already recorded preliminary objections to the writ petitions. He is expected to reply to arguments of defence lawyers some time next week.

Meanwhile, most opposition political parties, including the Awami League of Sheykh Hasina Wajed, mounted pressure on the government to suspend executions of the condemned officers and hold a fresh open trial.

The general court martial constituted after the assassination of the president in a short-lived coup in Chittagong on May 30 tried 31 accused army officers in camera and reportedly sentenced 12 of them to death by hanging. The mercy appeals by families of the condemned officers, including one brigadier, were reportedly rejected by the government early this week.

Amid reports that the condemned officers would soon be executed, the wives and relations yesterday filed writ petitions in the High Court challenging the constitution of the general court martial and the fairness of the trial. The High Court immediately issued an interim order to withhold execution of the condemned officers till hearing of the petitions was complete.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH GDR--An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Bangladesh and East Germany has been signed in Berlin. The agreement provides for exchange of students, art sts and scientists, including study and lecture visits by scientists of the two nations. Under the agreement, a number of scholarships will also be awarded by the East German Government for the students from Bangladesh for higher studies in various subjects. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 3 Sep 81 BK]

DAWN DETAILS HAQ'S 2 SEP PRESS CONFERENCE

GF070556 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday said that the cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy was peace and friendship with all its neighbors on the principle of noninterference in others' internal affairs and complete authority to mend one's own affairs.

Addressing a crowded press conference at the state guest house in Karachi, he described as "open door policy" the dealing which Pakistan so far had with India and said he did get a good response from the other side. He debunked the Indian propaganda that Pakistan, by acquiring modern arms from the United States, would become a hotbed of superpower rivalry in the South Asian region.

He reaffirmed Pakistan's stance toward fraternal Islamic countries and its commitment to the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement and asserted: "It is our inherent interest to improve the country's defense capability and to accept economic aid."

He noted that F-16 aircraft and their timely delivery were the "basis of U.S. credibility."

Pointing to the series of negotiations held with the Reagan administration and lately with the U.S. special envoy, Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, he said that there was "no vital point of disagreement" with the United States on the finalization of the $3 billion arms purchase and economic aid deal. Only the modalities now are left to be sorted out, he added. He disclosed that Pakistan recently had raised certain questions and was awaiting a reply from Washington.

On the crisis in Afghanistan, President Zia said that Pakistan stood for a political settlement through tripartite talks between Pakistan, Iran and representatives of the Afghan ruling party under the United Nations' auspices. He gave an encouraging indication that the Afghan administration and the Soviet Government have evinced interest in the settlement of the Afghan issue.

Regarding censorship, he said he wouldn't tell when it was going to be lifted. He conceded that psychologically speaking it might be true that censorship caused a brake on one's mind. In practice, however, he felt there was no noticeable constraint and that even if some time there is a cause for inconvenience, the censorship procedure by and large was working all right.

President Zia said categorically that there was no intention of banning trade union activities in any other corporation. The action taken in PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] was meant to cleanse and reform the administrative setup and in this, he was glad to say, the management has received full cooperation from the staff and other employees. He explained that the ban on a trade union in PLA was for a limited period, i.e., until March 1982. Thereafter, the workers' bodies would be allowed and normal trade union activity restored.

Most of President Zia's talk at the press conference was devoted to India-Pakistan relations in the context of the Afghanistan crisis and the resultant armed intervention by the USSR. The overall emphasis he laid in this context was that Pakistan desired not only normalization but also peace and amity with India.

The president referred to the recent visit of the Indian foreign minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, to Pakistan during which the latter spoke of Pakistan's right to improve its defensive capability and had said that a strong and stable Pakistan was in the interest of not only India's security but also that of the region.

He said he failed to understand why India is so wary of Pakistan trying to get modern weapons, including F-16 aircraft, to strengthen its defenses. After all, Pakistan did not object to India's formidable shopping list of British Jaguars, French Mirages and Soviet MiG-25's, besides other highly sophisticated equipment.

President Zia wondered why India was purchasing such a massive war machinery? Was it afraid of its neighbors--Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and China?

As for Pakistan, he pointed out it was a smaller country both in size, population and armament capability and could not harbor any aggression design against India. Besides, Pakistan wanted peace, but with honor, to pursue its Islamic welfare program.

A correspondent asked the president whether Pakistan's offer to India for convening a joint meeting of the military commanders to determine the defense preparedness ratio between the two countries still held good. He replied that the proposal was not put up formally but that when Sardar Swarn Singh visited Islamabad as Mrs Gandhi's special envoy it was suggested to him that if India desired, Pakistan was ready to discuss at the army commanders' table the defense ratio question.

In reply to an Indian correspondent's question, President Zia said that if by having close links with the Soviet Union India had not become a puppet of Russia, then how could Pakistan be conceived as being a puppet of the United States simply because it makes an arms purchase deal and accepts economic aid? Moreover, he asked that if India, by aligning with the USSR, could still remain a nonaligned country, how could Pakistan's status as a nonaligned country be doubted?

All the same, the president made it clear that Pakistan was in right earnest to improve relations with India, and in the same way with the Soviet Union. He referred to the inauguation of Pakistan steel mills in Karachi the other day and warmly complimented the Soviet experts and engineers for their active collaboration in the project under the agreement signed between Pakistan and the USSR.

JAMES BUCKLEY MEETS WITH HAQ, CONCLUDES VISIT

BK091557 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] U.S. Under Secretary of State James Buckley called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon. During the meeting, matters concerning bilateral relations between Pakistan and the United States were discussed. Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Secretary General of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz, and the U.S. charge d'affaires were also present on the occasion.

The U.S. under secretary of state was the guest of minister at a luncheon today in Islamabad. Among those attending the luncheon today in Islamabad. Among those attending the luncheon were the members of the U.S. delegation, some federal ministers and other high officials.

Mr Buckley left for home this evening after a 3-day visit.

'AZIZI ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, PLO, OPPOSITION

PM091233 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Jean Gueyras interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi in Paris: "I See No Prospect of Normalizing Relations Between Paris and Tehran"--date not given]

[Text] "Until France gives a favorable answer to our requests for the extradition of Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Rajavi and those responsible for hijacking the patrol boat Tabarzin, I see no prospect of normalizing relations between Paris and Tehran." Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi, who is presently in the French capital, where he is heading the Iranian delegation to the UN conference on the least-developed countries, stated categorically that there could be no thaw in relations until Paris stops using the Iranian refugees "as means of exerting political pressure to destabilize the Tehran regime."

Mr 'Azizi said that he has proof that the destruction of the Islamic Republican Party headquarters on 28 June, which killed 75 Iranian leaders, was the work of the Mojahedin and that consequently Paris is sorely mistaken in regarding Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Rajavi as mere political refugees and not as "common criminals." The Iranian deputy minister recalled with regret the days when France supported the Iranian revolution and granted "hospitality" to Imam Khomeyni. "Since then," he added with some bitterness, "the French have radically changed their policy and are being manipulated by the United States to combat our revolution."

"We Are Facing an Internal War"

[Question] Some Lebanese circles maintain that the assassination of Mr Louis Delamare, France's ambassador in Beirut, was ordered by Tehran to "punish" Paris.

[Answer] I do not think so. We have never advocated acts of terrorism. But it should perhaps be noted in this connection that France's hostility to our revolution and the unconditional support which it gives to terrorists, pirates and our enemies are likely to arouse the anger of the Islamic revolution's friends.

[Question] How do you explain the ease with which the terrorists are managing to kill your leaders, despite the recent tightening of security measures?

[Answer] After the revolution we totally rejected the previous security methods based on aid supplied by the CIA. We established new methods based on the people's support. These methods, unfortunately, make it easier for our enemies to infiltrate government circles. Our regime is popular. Blows are being, and will be, directed against us, but we do not think that they can seriously damage our government in the long term. The shah's regime had a very efficient security system. That did not prevent it from collapsing as soon as the people were awakened. Of course, we will have occasion to deplore further cruel losses, but the terrorists will never be able to prevent us from progressing along the path of the revolution.

[Question] Some people attribute these attacks and sabotage to obscure score-settling among opposing groups and factions within the regime.

[Answer] That is completely untrue. Since Mr Bani-Sadr's overthrow there has been complete unity among the various components of the regime. All the rumors are clearly aimed at sowing doubt among the population. After losing the Bani-Sadr card, U.S. imperialism is seeking another way of overthrowing our government. It thinks that the time is right for open intervention aimed at safeguarding Western interests in Iran.

Consequently, all the remarks about anarchy, the struggle among different decisionmaking centers and so forth are aimed at preparing international opinion for an armed intervention or a bloody coup d'etat.

[Question] Don't you think that antigovernment terrorism is sparked off by the severity of the repression, which has claimed 800 victims in less than 3 months?

[Answer] We are facing a veritable internal war which has come on top of the one we are waging against Iraq. Indeed, the war against the internal enemies is fiercer and harder because the latter wear no uniform and we do not know from where the next attack will come. I repeat that for us this is a harder war than the one against Baghdad.

"Our Revolution Has Deep Roots"

[Question] Why do you not grant your enemies the most elementary defense rights, especially the help of lawyers?

[Answer] Our judicial procedure is different from the one which prevails in the West. In your country a lawyer defends his client even while knowing that he is guilty. Under Islamic procedure, when the judge considers somebody to be guilty, opposed to the reign of God and prepared to overthrow the Islamic government by any means, he has the right to decide to execute him and does not need to resort to the procedure which is in force in the West.

[Question] Nonetheless, Imam Khomeyni has, on several occasions, called on the Islamic judges to show moderation.

[Answer] But they are moderate!

[Question] With 30 or 40 executions per day? Are you sure that the people executed are all enemies of the revolution involved in acts of sabotage and that there are no innocent people among them?

[Answer] Yes I am! We have many enemies! Our revolution, which challenges imperialism in all its aspects, is both very original and very deeply rooted. It is only natural for it to have many enemies.

[Question] What do you think of the visit recently paid to Mr Mas'ud Rajavi by Mr Hani al-Hasan, one of Mr 'Arafat's close aides? Do you not see this as a sign of the deterioration in relations between the PLO and Tehran?

[Answer] I do not know what was said during that meeting. If he (Mr Rajavi) was told that he was a finished man, that he had no popular support and that he must understand the situation, I have nothing to add. If that was not what he was told, I do not know what to say.... If mistakes are made by some of our Palestinian brothers we will try to settle our differences fraternally. But nobody can create a gulf between us and the Palestinians. All I can add is that there have been attempts for some time to isolate the Iranian revolution from our Palestinian brothers by asserting in particular that there is collusion between Iran and Israel, that Tel Aviv is helping us in our war against Iraq and that the Israeli aircraft attacked Tammuz because Iraq is at war with Iran. The aim of this operation is clear: to isolate Iran from Islamic opinion in the world so that Muslims throughout the world do nothing if there is an attempt to overthrow the Tehran regime.

PARS CARRIES ANNOUNCEMENT ABROGATING OIL CONTRACTS

LD091238 Tehran PARS in English 0923 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Sep (PARS)--The Oil Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced null, void (cancelled) all imposed contracts with multi-national oil companies. The full text of the Oil Ministry's announcement reads as follows:

"The disgraceful coup d'etat of August 1953, paved the way for the continued domination of foreign oil companies upon the oil and economic resources of Iran. The imposed contract of the consortium was signed between the coup regime and oil companies owned by the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, and France. The said companies under the cover of this contract plundered the oil resources of Iran during 1954 until 1979, while Iran, who in fact is the justified owner of these resources, had only little benefit from the contract. The 1954 contract included a major term of 25 years and three five-year renewal periods amounting to 40 years in all. The contract was due to end in 1980, but was cancelled in 1973 and another 20 years contract was imposed upon the Iranian nation.

The victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran put an end to the presence of foreign oil companies in the oil industries of Iran. Iranian staff and experts began running the oil industries. Also the Revolutionary Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran on March 1980 approved a bill for the formation of a special commission to study the oil contracts. According to the bill, all oil contracts which were contrary to the oil nationalisation law of Iran were cancelled by this special commission which was appointed by the oil minister. Any claims resulting from these contracts and their implementation could be settled upon the verdict of the said commission. Subsequ[illegible]he commission studied the oil contracts which had been signed before the revolution[illegible]them all contrary to the oil nationalisation law and therefore announced them nu[illegible]d.

The decision of the special commission was conveyed to all relat[illegible] oil companies by the Iranian oil minister.

The combatant Muslim nation of Iran can be certain that with the establishment of the Islamic Republic, the oil industry of our country after 80 years is liberated from the claws of imperialism and multi-national oil companies and the industry is now being operated by Iranian experts, and its revenue now belongs to the public treasury.

Now that all the oil contracts made during the former regime are cancelled, the oil minister of Islamic Republic of Iran has missioned a commissio[illegible] to investigate any claims resulting from the contracts and their cancellation and follow up the matter, possibly through international circles until their final settlement and recovery of the legitimate rights of the Iranian people.

KHOMEYNI ON CLERGY'S INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

LD091450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 103[illegible] GMT 9 Sep 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to the Friday imams of Khorasan and a group of clergymen bound for Mecca on 9 September at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran--recorded, duration 58 minutes]

[Excerpts] Powerful governments, especially the United States, laid their plans several years ago. Before the United States, Britain was the planner. [passage indistinct] They used to travel all over the place with caravans. With the equipment which they possessed they discovered our underground resources like oil, gold and so forth.

You should look at Egypt today. As-Sadat, as the news agencies have reported, has taken control of all the mosques and banned all the clergy from interfering in politics. According to As-Sadat, the ulema of Egypt should not become involved in political issues.

The present general mobilization in Iran--whenever the guards corps, for example, the people are mobilized--follows the concept that the mosques are the centers of political issues. [sentence as heard] This has entered the minds of the people. Most of the ulema of Islam believe that we should break this barrier of noninvolvement in politics; that we should become involved with the issues; we should intervene; we should devote ourselves to Muslim issues.

To devote ourselves to Muslim issues would not mean that I should merely pray and lead the prayers. Muslim issues are not only these. Muslim issues consist of Muslim political and social issues.

The question of becoming involved in politics heads the teachings of the prophets. The question of the armed fight against those who do not behave and who wish to ruin the nation was at the top of the prophet's agenda.

I hope that these gentlemen who are going to Mecca with the convoys will take great note of these matters and bring .. to the pilgrims' attention that Iranian pilgrims should be models of Islam and the Islamic revolution, in case, God forbid, some people conduct themselves in a way that could bring disgrace. These gentlemen should preach and the ulema should hold sessions concerning these various issues. Wherever they are, they should talk to people and guide them. They should bring the issues to the attention of the people. They should tell the world Muslims of the injustices inflicted on Iran by big government and those individuals affiliated to them, merely because we want Islam to exist.

May God strengthen Islam and the ulema of Islam. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT

GF100916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, today received 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili, Supreme Court president and a member of the Provisional Presidential Council. Musavi-Ardabili said they discussed the forthcoming presidential elections, issues connected with the judiciary and the country's current affairs. The imam issued the necessary instructions.

KHOMEYNI NOT TO HOLD MEETINGS FOR 15 DAYS

LD091241 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The imam's bureau has announced that Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will not hold any meetings for a period of 15 days beginning on Saturday, 12 September.

INTERIOR MINISTER APPOINTS NEW POLICE CHIEF

LD091740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mr Nikravesh, the interior minister, has appointed Colonel Seyyed Ebrahim Hejazi as chief of Police of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He has begun his duties.

CABINET DISCUSSES SECURITY, WESTERN PROVINCES

LD091310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Cabinet held a session this morning. At this session, opened with a recitation of verses from the glorious Koran and chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, domestic news and reports were given to the Cabinet first, and later certain decisions were adopted relating to protecting the lives of state figures and the security of public and government buildings.

At this session the interior minister also submitted a report to the Cabinet on his recent visit to Kordestan and Kermanshah Provinces and on the situation in the region.

Later a draft of the executive regulations relating to granting aid to old farmers and rural inhabitants was passed on to the relevant commission for further study.

RAJAVI CITES DOCUMENTS ON ISRAELI ARMS DEAL

PM081449 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5 Sep 81 pp 18-20

[Interview granted by Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, to Jamal ar-Rawi in Paris--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Since last June, some 500 members of your movement have been executed. Why?

[Answer] Because Khomeyni felt that the people were awakening once again. The execution of 500 Mojahedin in less than 2 months is categorical evidence of the regime's fear of the people. But despite this ferocious campaign against us we are still widely and increasingly popular and have deep roots among the people because we have been able to expose all Khomeyni's allegations against us, the allegations that we are Marxists, terrorists and anarchists who are accused sometimes of being linked with the East and at other times with the West. In other words, these are the very same accusations that the shah levelled against us. We have been able to show the people that the regime that launches all these anti-Zionist slogans had no scruples about concluding substantial arms deals with Israel. We have all the evidence to prove this and we are now acquainting our Arab brothers and the Arab people of these facts.

[Question] What makes you sure that Khomeyni's regime has military relations with Israel?

[Answer] The many documents in our possession.

[Question] What information do these documents contain?

[Answer] (He asks one of his aides to bring in some files which he then showed us.) These are details of the Israeli arms exported to Iran. An example is this doceument relating to a contract for the export of 360,000 tons [figures as published] of arms and ammunition from Tel Aviv to Tehran via Larnaca. The man responsible for this operation is a Scot called McCafferty and the cost of the goods is 15 million pounds sterling.

Here is another document. It is a "top secret" order to an official in the Iranian Army issued last November requesting him to obliterate on the new weapons "any inscriptions that do not agree with the Islamic Republic... and which the people should not see because they would find them displeasing...." In other words, the inscriptions in Hebrew. This is the truth about the man who organizes "Jerusalem Day" and alleges that he wants to liberate Palestine.

[Question] What is your opinion on the Iraq-Iran war a year after its outbreak?

[Answer] Our opinion on the war with Iraq is still the same it was the very day it broke out. In order to defend our people--and not the Khomeyni regime--we took part in the war and many of us fell martyrs on the front while the Khomeyni forces were stabbing us in the back and taking our members captive. At a time when we were fighting on the front several attacks were made against us and many of us fell as martyrs to Iranian bullets.

This war has so far led to the death of 50,000 Iranians, in addition to the losses I have just mentioned. I believe it could have been possible to avoid all this. It was Khomeyni who prepared the battlefield and whipped up the atmosphere of war because he believes in a reactionary idea which calls for exporting the revolution. This dictum was one of the points of our differences with him from the outset. We believe that revolution is not an exportable commodity.

[Question] The conflict between you and Khomeyni has now reached its climax. What strategy are you going to pursue in the face of this situation?

[Answer] I would like first to say that we have shown exceptional patience toward Khoneyni out of our historical responsibility. Up to 20 June this year, that is, 2 years after the fall of the shah, we did not depart one single step from the Constitution of the Islamic Republic despite the fact that Khoneyni and his supporters during this period killed more of our people than the shah killed throughout his rule. In fact, we sent a message to Khomeyni suggesting that he should respect the Constitution, particularly since we are in a state of war with Iraq, and to end political imprisonment, torture and executions, as well as to ensure freedom of political expression. We said that we were ready to surrender our arms to him. He replied that the only solution was for us to appear on television and to declare our repentance.

By such a proposal we have shown to the people that we are not a group of adventurers looking for trouble, but that our aim is to establish an Islamic society in which freedom prevails.

In view of this situation, we do not have many options left because we have become convinced that the regime understands only one language, the language of violence. Therefore, we found ourselves forced to stand fast, which we did. We established in Iran the "National Resistance Council" which brings us together with Bani-Sadr and other forces and binds us to a minimum covenant. This covenant allows all the genuine nationalist forces--that is, all those who did not help Khomeyni and the shah and did not kill people--to participate in seeking to achieve our objective, to build a democratic Islamic Republic. We exclude from the forces with which we cooperate the communist party since it is one of Khomeyni's agents and would not hesitate to divulge the names of our members to Khomeyni's repressive organs so that they might arrest and execute them.

[Question] How are your relations with the Palestinian resistance?

[Answer] Relations with the Palestinian resistance are excellent and strong. Yesterday I received a message from Hani al-Hasan, the political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, hailing my safe arrival in Paris and stressing the ancient ties between the resistance and the Mojahedin movement.

[Question] But the Palestinian resistance also has good relations with Imam Khomeyni. How do you explain this?

[Answer] The Palestinian resistance's relations with Khomeyni is a tactical stand. The Palestinians are fully convinced that we are their basic allies in the long term. They have expressed this to us more than once.

RAJAVI ON RESISTANCE, MEETING WITH HANI AL-HASAN

GF091650 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Sep 81 p 11

[Interview granted by Mas'ud Rajavi to Ahmad ash-Shaykh in Paris--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you personally believe that explosives are the only reply to Khomeyni's regime?

[Answer] First, I want to note that we provide an example of the sacrificial defense of freedom. We pay a heavy price in this regard. Resisting Khomeyni's regime is legitimate. If others have different solutions, I wish they would come forward and help us. Also, I hope you don't forget that executions did not begin yesterday or the day before. We offered many sacrifices before 20 May.

[Question] Have you considered assassinating Khomeyni?

[Answer] We have not made such a decision yet. All we have in mind at the moment is to bring him before an open, popular court with the entire Iranian nation serving as the jury. At that momemnt, we shall not deprive him of his legitimate rights or the right to defend himself. These are rights he himself has refused to give us. We shall see.

[Question] In the recent past we used to talk about the trial of the shah. Now we talk about Khomeyni's trial.

[Answer] What I have presented is a picture of the ideal solution we aspire to. By this we mean to expose the facts that Khomeyni has tried to conceal from the Iranian people and the entire world.

[Question] What was the purpose of Hani al-Hasan's visit with you, and was it an official one?

[Answer] Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central committee, was sent to me by Yasir 'Arafat. It happended that you yourself followed the details of some of what took place between us. We also granted AFP a joint interview and revealed the details of this meeting.

[Question] Yes, I attended that meeting with you, but I have read the statement distributed by the PLO bureau in Paris in which it denies this meeting. What is your comment?

[Answer] Please do not ask me this question. It would be better if you ask someone else.

[Question] Did you ask the PLO for support during this meeting?

[Answer] We have asked the PLO and others only for political support. We demand that the Arab and Palestinian world be fully aware of developments in Iran. On this occasion, I ask the Arab people and Arab leaders to denounce the dictatorship and oppression of Khomeyni's reactionary regime. I want them to know that while Khomeyni was speaking about Jerusalem Day, he was purchasing arms from Israel and dealing with it secretly. I would also like to stress that the Iranian people will recognize their true friends during a critical stage such as the one we are now passing through. One can easily distinguish between allies and enemies during times of crisis. I know well that a great number of Arab leaders do not agree with Khomeyni's current policy. Concerning my meeting with Hani al-Hasan, I say once again that this meeting will please the Iranian people when they hear about it. When I meet with 'Arafat soon, our people will be more satisfied and pleased. They will also realize that the PLO and its leaders do not approve of the assassination of the dearest of our people's children.

[Question] Within the framework of your relations with the Arab world, do you have relations with religious groups such as the Muslim Brotherhood?

[Answer] No, we do not have relations with the Muslim Brotherhood.

[Question] How do you evaluate this group's ideas and activities?

[Answer] What I can say is that the Muslim Brotherhood's ideas and activities differ from ours. We want to remain progressive and popular indefinitely. I believe this is adequate.

[Question] There are those who compare Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's era of hostility against colonialism. They also share the phenomenon of the absence of freedom and democracy.

[Answer] Concerning this confusion, we must apoligize a thousand times for comparing Khomeyni with 'Abd an-Nasir. How can we compare this reactionary (Khomeyni) with 'Abd an-Nasir?

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because 'Abd an-Nasir was never an enemy of the masses. He was a true patriotic leader. He certainly was not an ideal leader, but he was a patriotic leader and was sincere in dealing with his people.

[Question] You made several statements on military and trade relations between Iran and Israel. I would like to have this point confirmed once more.

[Answer] Do you want greater evidence than the fact that Bani-Sadr, who was president and commander in chief of the armed forces, confirmed this himself?

MATERIALS CONCERNING INTERNAL OPPOSITION

Assassination in Shiraz

GF091653 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpt] According to our reporter, two motorcyclists went to the door of martyr Mehdi Shaqaqiyan's house at 0700 today. They fired three Colt bullets at him as he left the house and martyred him.

Arrests, Confiscations

LD091752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, on Shir-e Khorshid Avenue yesterday afternoon our brother guards were shot at from inside a car and guards retaliated by firing back. According to this report the three assailants were wounded and after their arrest were taken to Evin Prison. During this shootout one G-3 weapon and a quantity of ammunition was captured from the assailants.

Similarly, the guards of the Tehran committee and of the committee of police station No 4 captured from another two cars, which had been used in previous shootings, three G-3 weapons, one 'Uzi, two handgrenades, six car license plates and large quantities of bullets.

According to the same report, on 7 September, 20 girls who intended to attack the telecommunications company in Narmak were arrested. A number of Molotov cocktails and incendiary devices were discovered and confiscated. On the same day, a safe house was discovered by the guards of the Islamic Revolution Committee. One of the residents in that safe house was wounded and another was captured and handed over to the committee in area No 2. On the same day, three Mojahedin were arrested by the ever-present people. One 'Uzi and one Colt were discovered on their person.

Demonstrations in Tehran

NC091646 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Sep (AFP)--At least four people were wounded, two seriously, today when armed security forces moved in to break up three demonstrations in central Tehran organised by the underground left-wing People's Mojahedin organisation, according to several eye-witnesses.

Revolutionary guards and Revolutionary Committee members reportedly opened fire on some 20 young women who, under the protection of armed commandos, shouted Mojahedin slogans on the capital's main Valiyat-e Asr Avenue (formerly Mossadeq Avenue).

According to eye-witnesses, shooting lasted two to three minutes after a first group of several women arrived on a large square.

At least one man was seen lying on the ground, apparently seriously wounded. Two nearby cars had collided and several shattered windows were splattered with blood.

Two girls, from a second group of demonstrators, were reportedly arrested further up the avenue.

Before the arrival of security forces, demonstrators handed out leaflets in front of one of the capital's main shops and shouted slogans hostile to Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, including: "This is the month of blood, this is the month of the fall of Khomeyni."

More shooting was reported during a similar demonstration on another of the capital's main thoroughfares, Avenue Shari'ati, also in central Tehran.

Witnesses said they saw three people wounded, one very seriously. It was unclear who the injured were as several revolutionary committee members also wore civilian clothes.

Security forces reportedly arrested two of the demonstrators.

Witnesses said some 30 demonstrators, some of whom were aboard two cars and others on foot, fired into the air, shouted anti-Khomeyni slogans, and called on passers-by to join them.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent who arrived later at the scene saw shop-keepers washing down a pool of blood on a sidewalk.

For the first time today, a newspaper earlier reported that some 20 young girls opposed to the regime were arrested Monday night after trying to stage a demonstration in the capital.

The fundamentalist ISLAMIC REPUBLIC newspaper reported one of the girls as saying "this type of action occurred often" in the capital.

Late last June, large-scale demonstration by regime opponents in Tehran ended in bloodshed following clashes between supporters and opponents of now ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The underground left-wing Mojahedin appear to be using similar tactics to those adopted in the initial stages of the revolution against the late shah when protesters sought to spark off large-scale demonstrations, observers said.

Meanwhile, at least two revolutionary guards died in several bombings and other incidents in Iran during the last two days, the newspaper KEYHAN said today.

At Tabriz in East Azarbayjan, two guards were killed Monday by "armed terrorists."

In Tehran, unknown assailants threw a grenade at revolutionary guards on a major city road, injuring two persons and guards arrested a 16-year-old boy who allegedly through [as received] a Molotov cocktail at a bus.

KEYHAN also said that a grenade was thrown at a revolutionary guard headquarters and another at the home of a member of the Hezbollah, Party of God, Sunday at Ardabil, in East Azarbayjan. Also a bomb was thrown at a headquarters of the "Mobilization of the Poor," a movement close to the revolutionary guards, at Shiraz in southern Iran.

Villages 'Cleansed'

LD092016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Central News Unit, quoting the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, has reported:

The combatants of the Islamic revolution, in a series of coordinated operations, this morning cleansed the villages of Alek, (Alikekon), Marab and Darreh Vian-e of the existence of the U.S. counterrevolutionaries. The operations, which started in the early hours of this morning, ended at 0800. In the course of these operations, one of the counter-revolutionaries was wounded and arrested and the others fled without showing the slightest resistance. In these operations our forces suffered no casualties.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps report also states that yesterday morning the villages of (Qashlaq) and (Karamlu), on the Bijar-Dehgolan road, were cleansed of counterrevolutionary elements. In the course of the house search, 11 G-3's, M-1 rifles and various other weapons were discovered and confiscated by forces of the revolution.

Forces Clear Degagah

LD091738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Central News Unit in Sanandaj, quoting the operations headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, reports that this morning the combatants of the Islamic revolution, comprising guard brothers, the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic and the Kurdish Muslim peshmerga mopped-up another village in the district of Negan, called Degagah, situated on the Sanandaj-Marivan axis, clearing it of U.S. counterrevolutionaries.

In the course of these operations, three counterrevolutionaries were killed and several of them were wounded. The rest, who were unable to resist against the combative forces of Islam, were forced to flee. Our forces suffered no casualties.

Capture of Aq Bulaq

LD091812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, yesterday evening the combatants of Islam in a series of courageous operations captured the important heights of Aq Bulaq, overlooking the Oshnoviyeh area, the village of (Galat) and several other positions of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP].

The northwest operations headquarters in Western Azarbayjan announced this news and said: A severe clash on the (Kalashin) axis is going on with the combatants of Islam and the Kurdish Muslim brothers on one side and the agents of the defunct KDP on the other. According to this report, during the past 24 hours many agents of the defunt KDP have been either wounded or captured.

Kurdish Radio on Fighting

JN091717 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish 1330 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Oshnoviyeh--Our correspondent in Oshnoviyeh says that fighting is still continuing in the Oshnoviyeh-(Malgavar) area between the area's inhabitants, the popular resistance and the peshmerga on one side and Khomeyni's mercenaries and guards on the other side.

The correspondent adds that the enemy has launched a wide-scale attack on the approaches to Oshnoviyeh, particularly in the (Dezhtabel) area, but has been resisted by the inhabitants and the peshmerga, who have managed to stop the advance of the enemy and force it to retreat.

Latest reports from Oshnoviyeh say that over 100 mercenaries and guards have been killed; 51 corpses have been transferred to the Urumiyeh hospital and 7 to Naqadeh. The rest of the bodies are still on the battlefield. Many enemy personnel have been wounded.

Kurds Attack Guards in Mahabad

NC091352 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] (?Following reports dispatched yesterday) a Voice of Iran correspondent reports on the recent clashes in Kordestan and states that strong clashes continue in Western Azarbayjan Province and Kordestan between brave Kurds and Khomeyni's revolution guards.

According to our correspondent's dispatch on Sunday, strike groups formed of Kurdish patriots attacked the revolution guards' headquarters in Mahabad. The clashes continued throughout the night. Quoting one of the brave Kurds, the Voice of Iran correspondent says that in this calculated attack at least three revolution guards were killed, several were wounded, and a large number were taken captive. In this attack, the armed Kurdish combatant groups were able to gain access to the arms depot in the revolution guards headquarters and confiscated all the ammunition.

NVOI: TURKEY, OMAN, PAKISTAN SUPPORT U.S. PLOTS

TA081923 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 September carried a commentary, entitled "The Necessity of Purging All Government Organizations From the Presence of Savakists, U.S. Agents and the Counterrevolution," which said that the bloody incidents that are currently taking place in our country by the counterrevolution, remnants of the former regime and the extreme leftist and rightist elements of U.S. imperialism, justly requires the formation of a special organization to establish stability and security in the country by attracting all the true and committed revolutionary forces. Without doubt, the strings of all the plots, assassinations and subversive activities that have escalated throughout our country are in the hands of U.S. imperialism and its espionage and intellegence organizations. U.S. imperialism is attempting to create a bloodbath in our country by the hands of its pseudo-Iranian agents and mercenaries. However, one should also not overlook the fact that in implementing its Satanic plans to destroy the Iranian revolution and its gains, the aggressor United States enjoys the support of all of its West European allies and also of the antinational and so-called Islamic regimes of Egypt, Pakistan, Oman, Saudi Arabia and so forth.

"The fact that the fugitive Iranian counterrevolutionaries have taken refuge in many of these countries--and according to the acknowledgement of U.S. officials and circles, in Turkey as well--and are engaged in preparing plots against liberated Iran, should be a warning to the Iranian nation and government. Only a few days ago the Washington POST wrote in an article that the United States has the means and potential for aiding the opponents of the Republican system in Iran from countries bordering Iran and that have friendly relations with Washington, that is, from Turkey, Oman and Pakistan."

On the other hand, it is clear from the article in this newspaper that the Americans have asked their mercenaries, the same fugitive remnants of the former regime, to put an end to differences among themselves for a successful struggle against the Khomeyni regime so that they would be able to assist and lead the opponents within Iran.

The continuous bomb explosions in various parts of the country, particularly in Tehran and in sensitive government organizations, and the killing of a large number of officials, is indicative of the bitter fact that U.S. imperialism has organized a vast network of its conspiratorial and subversive forces in our country, especially in Tehran, and currently these agents and mercenaries are engaged in implementing a vast plot and terrorism against the revolution and its leaders. The main and basic danger is that the world-devouring United States has installed a vast network of its agents in sensitive locations and in sensitive government organizations. The current unpleasant and bloody incidents have for the thousandth time confirmed the justification of the genuine and true revolutionary forces that many of the agents of the aggressor United States and the former regime have changed color and have established themselves in sensitive positions in the army and security forces and in sensitive government posts.

Today it is these elements that are engaged in conspiracy, sabotage and terrorism both in the streets and inside government organizations. Without doubt the danger of the world-devouring United States cannot be repelled only by slogans and massive demonstrations and the slogan "Death to U.S imperialism!" A fundamental and revolutionary purge should be carried out in society and in all government organizations. At the same time, decisive, immediate and revolutionary measures should also be carried out to put the economy in order, to immediately resolve the land problem, to secure the legitimate rights of the Iranian masses and ethnic minorities and to improve the standard of living of the toiling people.

COMMUNIQUE 631 ON VARIOUS BATTLE SUCCESSES

LD091940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Communique 631 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran humbly congratulates all those who are traversing the path of right and justice on the auspicious birthday of the eighth refulgent sun of the pure imamate lineage, the holy 'Ali ibn Musa ar-Rida, the manifestation of faith, selflessness and resistance.

Some of the war operations conducted by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 48 hours are hereby reported for the information of the honorable, Muslim people of Iran:

In the Dezful region, the combatant heroes of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by opening heavy-weapon fire on enemy positions, destroyed 1 tank, 1 missile launcher, 1 vehicle and 1 82-mm mortar of the servicemen of Saddam's army and killed or wounded 35 of them.

On the Dasht-e 'Abbas and 'Eyn Khosh fronts, too, three enemy tanks, three ammunition dumps and three bunkers were destroyed by our brave forces' intense fire and at least eight Iraqi servicemen were annihilated.

In the Ahvaz region, thanks to fire opened by the heavy machineguns and mortars of the combatants of Islam, which prevented infiltration by enemy patrols, a number of aggressor servicemen were either killed or wounded and a number fled.

In the Abadan region, our indefatigable combatants, by opening heavy-weapon fire on the positions of the aggressors, succeeded in destroying 16 trenches, 6 observation posts, 1 assembly building, 2 ammunition dumps, 2 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 5 machinegun emplacements and 1 mortar. During these operations, more than 50 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. In the same region, the fighters of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, thanks to their intense fire, disrupted enemy traffic on the opposite bank of Arvand Rud. They also succeeded in setting one oil tank ablaze in Al-Faw.

On the Darkhovin front, exchange of fire continued between the artillery units of the two sides and on this front our combatant personnel, while returning enemy fire, destroyed one of their ammunition dumps and inflicted damage on one tank and one vehicle belonging to the Iraqi Army in that region.

In the operational zones of the western parts of the country, exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued on the Tang-e Hajian, Kur-e Mush, Bazi Deraz, Gilan-e Gharb, Dar Ballut and (Sonboleh) fronts and firepower superiority was often enjoyed by our mighty forces.

In the Meymak region, the enemy opened fire on our positions but in retaliation met with the artillery fire of our forces. As a result, the aggressors' fire was silenced.

In the Kan-e Sakht region, thanks to mortar fire by the forces of the Islamic army, several army trenches were destroyed and a number of Iraqi servicemen were killed.

During the operations on 7 September on the country's southern and western fronts, nine of the combatants of the Ground Forces and two heroes of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran attained the lofty rank of martyrdom. The rest of their pious and committed brothers on the battlefields of good against evil are fighting valiantly and at the cost of their crimson martyrdom are selflessly steadfast in guarding Islam and the Islamic homeland of Iran.

VOICE OF IRAN: NAMJU TO BE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

NC051216 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran circles say that Colonel Namju, the regime's defense minister, is doing his best to be appointed commander in chief. He is quoted as having said that the preliminary steps have been taken and that the imam is to issue orders to this effect in the near future.

Musa Namju's rule in the last days of the ruling regime is not only sensitive but very suspicious. On the one hand, there are facts and documents proving his cooperation with the Tudeh Party [words indistinct] while, on the other hand, he emerged on the scene with the support of the Mojahedin-e Khalq at a time when it had a say in the clerical regime. We should now wait for future incidents to see whether Musa Namju's claims are right or wrong.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES INVITATION TO RED CROSS

GF091824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran summoned the International Red Cross representative to the Foreign Ministry today and handed him a memorandum that included an invitation for an International Red Cross delegation to visit Iran and see the war areas that the brave forces of the Islamic Republic have recently regained.

BRIEFS

NEW KHORASAN GOVERNOR GENERAL--Fars Governor General Mohammad Nabi Habibi has been appointed Khorasan governor general. 'Abbas Nasiryan has been appointed acting Fars governor general. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 8 Sep 81 GF]

MALDIVES

GAN WILL NOT BE LEASED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

LD051220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 5 Sep 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Male, 5 Sep (MNB)--Gan, in Addu atoll, will never be leased to any foreign parties for any military purposes. That is the firm commitment of the government, in keeping with its avowed policy of non-alignment.

President of Maldives Republic Maumoon Abdul Gayoom said so when he addressed the people of Addu atoll at Hithadhoo.

"Gan, which is of great strategic importance as it is situated only about five hundred miles away from Diego Garcia, has attracted international attention today," the president said.

"At the moment two foreign parties have offered to lease Gan, but their offers will be considered on the basis of how far they are going to help us in developing Gan for economic and commercial purposes. Certainly we shall not lease Gan for any military purposes," he stressed.

"We are in the Non-aligned Movement and we believe no non-aligned country can have any military bases within its territory," the president explained.

NEPAL

KING RETURNS FROM UN CONFERENCE, PAKISTAN

BK091553 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty the king, accompanied by Her Majesty the queen, returned to the capital from Karachi by a special aircraft today after delivering the keynote address at the UN conference in Paris on the least-developed countries on behalf of the countries of Asia, the Pacific and West Asia.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

BK051327 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The president, accompanied by Mrs Jayewardene, left on a state visit to Saudi Arabia today, the first such visit by a Sri Lankan head of state to the oil-rich Middle East kingdom.

Mr and Mrs Jayewardene are responding to an invitation extended to them by King Khalid conveyed through Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud who visited Sri Lanka earlier this year. They are scheduled to return to the island next Thursday [10 September]. Finance and Planning Minister Ronald Demel and Transport Minister M.H. Mohamed are already in Saudi Arabia to work out the preliminaries for the president's visit.

Saudi Arabia is also the biggest oil producer from among the 13-member OPEC and is also the biggest-ever aid giver to Sri Lanka from this group.

Relations between the two countries have developed over the last few years to the extent that Sri Lanka has now decided to open an embassy in Jidda.

The president will be accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs A.C.S. Hameed. The president will arrive in Jidda today and then he will proceed by a special royal Saudi aircraft for At-Ta'if. There he will be received by King Kha'id on arrival.

The first social meeting between the two heads of state will take place tomorrow evening. During this meeting, President Jayewardene will present King Khalid with a pair of (?Thambul) deer. Official talks, which will center mainly on the situation in the Middle East, Asia and Southeast Asia and bilateral relations between the two countries, will take place on Monday morning.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH HOME GUARDS UNITS

BK021700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1632 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Colombo, 2 Sep (AFP)--The Sri Lanka Government today decided to set up home guards throughout the country to maintain peace. The decision taken at the weekly cabinet meeting on a proposal by President J.R. Jayewardene follows recent communal violence in the country. Cabinet spokesman State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis told newsmen that the home guards organizations will consist of citizens of all communities in the respective areas. The homeguards will not be armed but they will be assisted by the police whenever necessary. Mr de Alwis said that the president has already directed the setting up of home guards in tea and rubber plantations which are all state owned.

Estate workers of Indian origin in plantations in the gem mining Ratnapura district were among those who were affected by the recent violence.

President Jayewardene briefed his cabinet ministers about the discussions he and some of the ministers had had with leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) recently to ease communal tension and find ways of solving what has come to be known as the minority Tamil problem.

At the third round of talks held last Monday they set up a high level committee to examine this issue with a view to finding a peaceful solution. The committee under the chairmanship of President Jayewardene includes the Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and ten ministers on the government side while the TULF is represented by its leader Appapillai Amirthalingam and two other members of Parliament.

The cabinet at its meeting today decided that the text of a statement made after last Monday's talks with the TULF be included as a Cabinet conclusion in the minutes of today's Cabinet Meeting. The statement announced the setting up of the high level committee and its tasks. The committee is scheduled to meet next on September 16.

The talks with the TULF were initiated by President Jayewardene in the wake of communal violence which erupted early last month. The TULF wants a separate state for the minority Tamils. But the government has said that it will not allow a division of the country.

A state of emergency declared on August 17 to deal with the violence is still in operation. Armed services called under emergency provisions are continuing to assist the police in maintaining law and order. The situation has returned to normal throughout the country an official spokesman said.